FRANCE. The Politics of the Week-The Character of the Paris Workmen, &c., &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Panis, Thursday, May 15. The technical duplicate text, Fusion and Revision, heads the Editorials of the Paris papers. Pusion is merging the Royalist pretenders into one

M. Thiers, when at Claremont, according to an accredited published letter, told the Duchess of Orleans to pretend to be for Henry Capet, alias Fifth that such a fourse would conciliate the Legitimists, while that individual could never attain to the throne, and the Count of Paris might or would. It is stated that the Duke d'Aumale has seen the Pretender, Henry, and is delighted with him. The Duke says, "Frankly.

the Prince completely humbugged me."
Thus is France convulsed by these debris of royalty. not one of whom has the talents necessary to the position to which he aspires. There are few here who are loyal to their Sovereign. The hope of France hes in her indifference to persons, and as the St. He lena debt has been pretty well wiped out by the elevation of all the Bonapartes, the Neys and Murats to places of profit and honor, the sense of provincial gratitude toward the Elysce is not so overwhelming If wreather show which way the political wind blows, we may infer that Imperialism, pure and undefiled, is not on the rise in Paris, for at the base of the column of Napoleon on the Piace Vendome only about 150 of these yellow testimonials were left, while 150,600 are reported to have been thrown at the foot of the Republican column of July on the site of the Bastile. It is equally certain that very little notice is taken of Louis Napoleon. The characteristic flutter which is exhibited in royal communities when the Grand Lama appears in public is here wanting. The President drives or rides, and hardly a hat is raised or a head turned. Certain devoted journals record, English fashion, his comings and goings as if they were more important than those of any other sovereign Frenchman, adding that everywhere he is received with every demonstration of respect. If silence he respect, he has that. The French are too well-bred to be guilty of the bad taste of counter cries, unless

provoked.

The Revision—of the Constitution—is now said to be doubtful. The most significant of the many paragraphs on this head is the following from the Messagraphs on this head is the following from the Messagraphs.

graphs on this head is the following from the Messagraphs on this head is the following from the Messagraphs on this head is the following from the Messagraphs of yesterday:

"Representatives whom we could name, and who
are acquainted with the secret views of the Elysee,
say that Dr. Veron (Editor of the Constitutionael) was
the faithful organ of the Elysee when he laid down
as an ultimatum the alternative of the prorogation or
the repeal of the law of the 31st May." (That is to
tay, the prorogation of the term of the President to
10 years, or the repeal of the law restricting universal
suffrage.) The same representations assert that the
President is very much dissatisfied with M. Leon
Faucher, and even with M. Baroche, who hesitates in
his appreciation of that law. The telegraphic dispatch of M. Faucher has filled the measure of fritation already accumulated against him. M. Fould and
M. Routher have alone retained the affection of the
President. There is a talk of a new Cabinet, from
which M. Faucher would be excluded; but it is hoped
to compensate for this by the accession of MM. Bixto
and Laurartine, who would adopt as their programme
the repeal of the law of 31st May, and the prolongation and Lamartine, who would satop as their programs the repeal of the law of 31st May, and the prolongative of the powers of the President by universal suffrage. M. Odilfon Barrot, who makes no secret of his ave-sion for the law of 31st May, would be President. sion for the law of size the Ministry."

-No denial has taken place on the part of M. M.

the Ministry."

—No denial has taken place on the part of M. M. Changarnier and Cavaignae, of the charges contained in my last. It is said M. Jules Favre is to bring up the matter.

—These are the whole French polities of the week, saving purely local matters. The Republic seems stronger. The President is said to be much in debt, and unable to resign. His qualities for dispensing money are certainly magnificent. His economics must be irksome under the reduced salary. General D'Hautpoul has been recalled from Algeria. The cause is said to be incompetence; his wrath against the Elysce proportional. It is curious to live in a country, and find no man having any political respect for another—no account made for age or service—none for the existence of office and the Constitution—but to see society proceed by the mutual mistrust of parties, and forms remaining only because conspirators cannot come to terms among themselves. Magnificent the spectacle of a Republican Government even in name! For here men meet each other as equals. The footman-like intonation of the Anglo-Saxon pariah, has here no place. In the army there is discipline, not servinity. "The dark shade of the aristocracy," under which Gen. Napier informs us the English soldier serves and fights, is here displaced for a sun-light of comparative equality. The French concerned

rank.

The people are, in their own way, quite as serious as any other. No newspapers in the world are so dataetic, so sober, as the a rench. Their jokes are exclusively confined to the a harirari, and such special journals. Twaddle is not endured even in joke, and journals. Twaddle is not endured even in joke. cal journals. Twaddle is not ensured even in joke, and an unerring and patiess wit can alone compensate for the negation of serious discussion. In the large papers our smart paragraphing is not attempted, heavy leaders are the order of the day. Then criticism in its department, and news in its own. The following English criticism on one of M. Scribe's comedies may, by parallelism, be made to apply to much 5 reach literature, and may be read with profit: "M. Scribe would be more drawn of come out of the strength of the more drawn of come out of "M. Scribe would no more dream of going out of "M. Senice would no more dream of going out of his way to make his characters say queer things or to drag in claptraps, than a gentleman would act eccentrically in a drawing-room for the sake of attracting notoriety. He writes for an audience who can understand a sureasm, though conveyed with a bow and a smile, and who do not need the italies of a ferce utternance, and a diabolic "ha, ha," to remind them that an actor is talking ironivally, or with intention. It is when one listens to an artistic comedy like this, couched in polished language, which glitters like the razor-blade, and wounds as effectively, and when one contrasts the awkward way in which scenes are fuddled together in English comedies, and the unwordly fables which they work out in coarse, or at less, an improbable talk, that one teels truly grateful to Mr. Mitchell for occasionally permitting us to be remained that the stage may sometimes display an area where intellect combats with the weapons of peod breeding."

This fine wit pervades all the French comic thea-lers. It is found in the cheapest, and drearily would be blunge, who supposes that a blouse covers a duli

who can by in Paris and be dull?

"It is the cumulated architectural glory—the scientific, literary, westhetic grandeur of six thousand years. One single square of Paris is, as regards art and taste, more suggestive than all America and England put together. And, to the same extent, the French workman is superior to the American and Englishman. He may not be so full of "notions" as the one, or work as tumultuously quick, but, as to sold production, he is quite equal to the English—I know what is the meaning of the saying that the French are good at elegant, triting things, and not at solid works. What country shows such a mass of solid buildings as France! None. The English have brick-stacks, as mean as perishable, in comparison with them. What street equals the Rivoli in unsaviveness! What Quais those of Scine! What column, in, heroic grandeur that of the Place Vendome! What gardens so connect luxurious nature with glorious art as those of the Tuilleftes, the Luxembourg and the Versailles! What fabrics are more solid than French arms, or French cloths, sitks, velvets! What nation equals her in painting and statuary! What equals her in dramatic life and diffusiveness! What surpasses her in the boldness of her social investigations, in her magnificent speculative union of Art, Economy and Humanity—a trinity yet unbelieved in our own America!

What France wants is Governmental thruit and Who can here in Paris and be dull

is the union of Art, Economy and Humanity—a trinity yet unbelieved in our own America?

What France wants is Governmental thrift and agricultural illumination. The base of her pyramid wants immense widening; that must come. The Agricultural Congress meets periodically and discusses every substantive want, and the financial creations are in progress necessary to the agricultural capital. These are the signs.

The warkmen of Paris are artistically better educations are in progress necessary to the agricultural capital.

cusses every substantive want, and the financial creations are in progress necessary to the agricultural capital. These are the signs.

The workmen of Paris are artistically better educated than the merchants of other countries, and of course are their superiors in such intelligence. I know no body of men with the same exaited ideas, asthetically and politically combined—none that are capable of carrying out such grand municipal designs of combining the useful and the becautiful—ablewing for the sake of argument the cam distinction to be considered. If anything were wanting to confirm an American in these views, it would be a residence here among them, to see the keen artistic interest they take in the high-art decorations of a field. As these facts are clear to every one who is not an habitual contenuer of the people of whatever country, and a worshipper of wealth and privilege, and beside under-educated, it is with surprise that I learn that the London Gole quotes. "An American in Paris" as saying that it is the opinion of Americans here, if anything were wanting to show that the French were unfit for a kepablic, it would be witnessing the Gole of May 4th. To see a whole commonity warnly aince to the subtime and beautiful, is to see a people so advanced that they are fit for liberty. When the thathan Republic flourished—when the twelve arts of Florence were so esteemed that industry was honorable and aristocency designateful—then the great gemus which electrined Europe—which supplied the Court of Francis the First with soul and lecuty, and fed the muse of Shakepere, (who was chiefly indeted to flaty.)—when Genon gave us the discoverer of America—then it was the Italian people had artists, and they took a noble and intelligent interest in artistic files. The class such as those who affect to despise the worknee of Paris—who call them agnorant, turbulent and ignoble—who cannot speak of toil without a sneer, or rank without cringing, are provisely those who find satisfaction in the association of the dile, the e

Prance the St. Bartholomew butcheries and wild horrors of the Revolution. Masons here work like sculpture—sign painters like artists—jewelers like miniature limners; and in bronze, John of Bologna is rivalled. What do these workmen 18k! Peace. Peace—Fraternity of Nations—Labor—Beauty—the Spirit of God worked into Art from all fluent Nature, and not from the dusty mummery of Puritanism. Is the yard-stick Deity, the genius which is required to buy for two cents, sell for four, and swear that six was the cost—is the bloated, purse-proud, soulless man, to sit in judgment on these artists. Artists they are, though called workmen. They are fit for liberty. Their world-wonder of a city shows it. Their maelstrom of Art and Fashion and Science proyes it. To live near the sin is to have head. The Parisan workman does more. He lives in the sun of intellectual heat and light—of artistic glory—of economic thought.

ASSOCIATION.

Tinmen's Association in Paris.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PARIS, April 24, 1851. I have recently paid a visit to some of the Industrial Associations, which are now exciting so much interest in Paris, and will give you a orief description of one which I examined with the greatest care. This is the Association of Block Tin Workers. Passing through a narrow passage between the rear of two theaters in the Rue de Bondy, I came upon a large courtvard, filled with trees and shrubbery, and reminding you more of a pleasant country village than of the somber puritieus of mechanical industry in this crowded city. The space was dotted with several small, neat cottages; each with a garden and a cluster of trees, and in the center a building of more pretensions, which proved to be the shop of the Asso crated workmen. On entering the first floor I found a warehouse well supplied with manufactured goods. and convenient work-rooms with an excellent stock of tools and everything a aliminable order. The workmen were busy as bees, and wore a happy, satisfied look, which I have rarely found among the laboring classes in Europe. The whole appearance of the place showed that it was a money-making concern, and no mistake.

cern, and no mistake.

The progress of the Association seems like a dream of romance. you may find in it an illustration of the miracles which will be realized in this age by the

of romance, you may had in the act interests of the miracles which will be realized in this age by the principle of Association.

The block tim business holds an important place in the mechanical industry of Paris. It gives support to about 1.800 families, or, counting four to a family, to over 7.000 persons. In the Department of the Seine, there are said to be about 150 master workmen engaged in the manufacture of block-tin lamps, beside nearly as many more employed in making other articles of household use of the same material. About 1.500 hands are employed in these different establishments, of whom one-third may be considered as stationary, while the rest are constantly changing from one employer to another. When there is a press of orders they are hired temporarily, and discharged as soon as the work is done. Hence, they are always on the move from shop to shop, and often from city to city, in quest of labor. They are thus led to form unsettled habits, and in fact become a sort of wardering arads in the midst of the city. This is the inevitable lot of the trade, and a tendency gaunst which Association will have to struggle with vigor.

The division of labor, which is carried to a great

ngainst which Association will have to struggle with vigor.

The division of labor, which is carried to a great extent, brings down the rate of wages to scarcely more than a living price, and sometimes hardly that. When there is full employment, it is not so bad, as then a man can average 41 francs a day on lamps, and 4 francs on other work. But for six months in the year it is difficult for the lamp-maker to find even half a day's work. He is thus out of employ so great a part of the time as to bring down the wages 30 per cent, making the average rate not over 3 or 3t francs a day. I am told that in the commercial crisis of 1847 it fell down to 2 francs. You will easily perceive that in such a state of things the workmen would not be slow to avail themselves of any promising measures of relief. Soon after the Revolution they began to open their eyes.

would not be slow to avail themselves of any promising measures of relief. Soon after the Revolution they began to open their eyes.

A convention was called on the 12th of March, 1848. It was voted by acciamation to form a Mutual Aid Society, and steps were taken toward its organization. Weekly meetings were soon commenced and continued until after the outbreak in June, when Paris was declared in a state of siege. They were resumed in the following October, with a less numerous but more interested attendance, and a proposition was soon made to establish a limited Association, subject to the regulations of the Code of Commerce. A set of by-laws was drawn up. But no capital was forthcoming. The hat was held at the door by one of the members, after the close of each session, were adopted on the 3d of December, 1848, and published the following January. About 300 francs had been raised by the method just stated. Some of the workmen contributed tools and stock to the amount of 400 francs in addition. A sort of shanty was fured for 500 francs, and after getting a fair start, only 10 francs remained in the treasury. The want of cash, however, was not so had as the want of customers. They could command no work whatever for some time. The first order, which was for a lantern, brought in twelve francs, but this was a piece of coof fortune that was not soon repeated. The wages, which had been fixed at two francs a day, were recluded to three, to two, and finally to one franc a week. The Association was reduced to three persons before the close of March, 1849, and they could live only by sharing the bread of outside workmen.

The tird france free for the ground here for the was the door of the content of the close of March, 1849, and they could live only by sharing the bread of outside workmen.

These three men were genuine heroes. They roughed it out till the tide turned. Never losing heart, they waited with better success than Micawalian to the transfer for another to turn in Russians at last careheart, they waited with better success than Micawber for something to turn up. Business at last came, but instead of seizing the profits for themselves, they devoted them to the common interests. As fast as circumstances would permit, they recalled the associates who had been starved out, and thus, before the month of July, they recruited by the addition of some members. Good orders came in, and they were able to lay out 710 francs of their savings for the purchase of stock. About this time they suffered a severe flow. On going to work one fine morning in July, they found their shop-window broken, the tools "knocked into a cocked hat," the money-drawer broken open, and all the cash taken away. To make had worse, it was frumpeted forth in the Conservative in waspapers that the money was stolen by the associates themselves.

They now thought that it was all over with their enterprise. They were about to dissolve the concern, when several other individual associations step-

enterprise. They were about to dissolve the con-cern, when several other individual associations step-ped forward for their relief. Their contributions were accepted as a loan. Beginning with five france a week, they paid off the whole sum in small installs

week, they paid off the whole sum in small installments, according to their means.

With this encouragement they went to work with
nesh confidence. In order to gain confidence they
put their stamp on their goods, which step greatly
increased their business, especially among exporting
merchants. They now took up the manufacture of
statures for gas, in addition to their other industry.

With the increase of their profits they were able to
leave their old rickety shed, and to hire the comfortable quarters where I found them, at a rent of 2500 parters where I found them, at a rent of 2,500

trance a year.

After a succession of dismal April days, which leat
the New-York Spring all bollow, we have at last got
a streak of delicious weather. Yours, as ever, E.

Co-operative Labor at Paris.

Paris, France, Thursday, May 1, 1851 To the Editor of The Tribune :

Arguments may be powerful, but facts are facts to demonstrate a problem than all the arguments the world has ever produced. The fact that there are new in this city more than two hundred Associations of mechanics and working men actually employing themselves and receiving the products of their own labor, is a far better proof that Association is a practical reality, than all the treatises on " Labor Reform," "Associative Industry" and "Self-Employment," that have ever been written. Entertain ing this view of the subject of Labor Associations I have visited Paris, and have been engaged for the last few weeks in obtaining information in regard to those new in operation in this city. The following list-which shows not what mechanics could do, but what they are doing has been compiled with a view to accuracy; and if you will give it a place in the columns of your paper, so that the working men and working women of New-York may see what is now being done in a sister Republic, I shall feel amply re paid for the trouble and expense I have incurred in

A List of the Associations Ourriers Fraternelles in careferer on the vite of Puris, on the 16th day of April, 1851.

Six, Barres, (Eculariers.) Rue Magador 16, Rue Vincent 4, Rue de la Glacière 32, Rue de Grenelle 33, Boulevard des Amandiers 6, Avenue de Neurity. Orie, brick-makers, (Erquetars.) Rue de Flandre

Onc. BROXER-MAKERS, (Receive Faction) Rue Bran-

Song 48.

One, Entsu-Marker, Frozzers,) Rue St. Denis 256.
Three, Butturns, (Buselers,) Rue St. Martin 170.
Grand-rue de Paris 47. Chaussee des Trois-Contonnes 10. O. BUTTON MAKERS. (Bontonmers.) Rue Fondaine 130, Rue de Malle 35. BOOKPINDERS. (Relieurs.) Rue St. Marc 14.

Two, BOILDERS, (Memoriers en Balancias.) Rue labe-Court 4, Rue de l'École de Medicine 189. Two, Caninar-Nakers, (Ebenestes,) Rue Charonne Fanbeurg St. Martin

One, CARPENTERS, (Cherpontiers.) Boulevart Beau-

Two, Car-Makers, (Coopulliers,) Rue St. Denis 142, Euc St. Germain Pauxerrois 12.

One, CLOCK-MAXERS, (Horologers,) Rue de Berry 8. One, CARRIAGE-MAKERS, (Fabricants de Voltures,) Rue de Lille 8. One, Colliers, (Charbonniers,) Rue Châtillon 3.

umeampots 20.
One, Collar-Marras, (Fabricants de Colliers.) Rue
i Fambourg St. Denis 74.
One, Comm-Marras, (Fabricants de Peignes.) Rue

One, Comb-Makies, (Fabricants de Peignes,) Rue
Bourg l'Abbe 27.
One, Coopers, (Tounchers,) Quai Montebello I.
Two, Cetlers, (Tounchers,) Quai Montebello I.
Two, Cetlers, (Contilhers,) Rue de l'Arbre Sec 33.
Place de l'École de Medicine 6.
Forty-seven, Coers, (Cuirmiers,) Rue St. Jacques
160. Rue Racine 19. Rue Neuve St. Denis S. Chaussee du Maine 26. Rue St. Germain 16. 44, 24. Rue de
la Monnaie 24. Rue de Boulo 7 and 9. Rue St. Antoine 59, 69, 215. Rue de Charonne 9. Rue du Temple 85. 68. Rue Phihippeaux 17. Rue de la Verrerrie
15. Rue de la Haumerie 5. Rue Simon le Franc 19.
Rue St. Nicholas 19. Rue Beaubourg 60. Rue Quincampois 17. Boulevart Beaumarchais 26. Rue Aubryle-Bourber 22. Rue St. Martin 243, 27. Rue du Faubourg St. Denis 1, 25. Rue St. Spire 5. Rue Neuve St.
Eussache 23. Rue Feydeau 26. Bue Notre Dame des
Victories 7. Rue Fortaine 4. Rue de Laborde 8. Place
Louvois 2. Rue du Bel-Air 23. Barriere Monceaux 90.
Chaussée des Martvrs 45. Chaussée Clinquancourt 30.
Grande Rue 44. Rue de Fiandre 14. Barriere
des Trois Couronnes 34. Chaussée des Couronnes 24.
Passage de l'Industrie 1. Rue de Lavrilliere 1.
Two, Chair-Makers, (Correctières,) Rue St. Honore 143.
Two, Curriers, (Correctières,) Rue de la Terrasse
Two, Curriers, (Correctières,) Rue de la Terrasse

noré 143.

Two, Curriers, (Corroyents.) Rue de la Terrasse
40. Rue de Reynard St. Sauveur 7.

Two, Dyers and Scourers, (Tenturiers-Destraissions.) Rue Neuve St. Denis 9, Rue Legrattier 13.

One, Emproiderers, (Dessinateurs.) Boulevart Poi-

One, EMBROIDERERS, (Desimaleurs,) Bodievalt Porsonniere 14.

Two, Foundrynen, (Fondeurs,) Rue de Gravelliers 18. Rue Neuve 81. Marcel 4.

Two, File-Makers, (Fabricants de Limes.) Rue Philippeaux 27. Rue 81. Nicholas 13.

Two, Gas-Fitterers, (Apprellieurs pour le gaz.) Rue de Reynard 81. Sauveur 4, Rue 81. Denis 257.

One, Goldsmiths, (Orferres.) Rue de Lanery 11.

Thrity-four, Hardrainsteins, (Voifeurs.) Rue des Gravelleurs 18. Rue 81. Denis 212. Rue Jean Robert 22. Rue 81. Avoye 53. Roe Vieille du Temple 71. Rue de la Vannerie 42. Rue 81. Antoine 9, 128. 137. 168. Rue 81. Nicholas 26. Rue Menlimontant 53. Rue d'Ancoulème 7. Rue des Fosses du Temple 27. Rue Fau. bourg 81. Marcon 24. 265. 231. Rue du Faubourg 81. Denis 9, 14, 66. Rue 81. Denis 276. 336. Rue 81. Honore 26, 47, 196, 130, 197. Rue de la Forromerie 15. Rue

enis 9, 14, 66, Rue St. Denis 2:0. Soc. Auto-e 26, 47, 196, 199, 197, Rue de la Ferronerio 15, Rue antorqueil 17, Rue Montmartre 54, 103, Rue Lamar-ne 1, Rue Mouffetard 200, Rue de la Harpe 4. Four, House Painters, (Pemires en Batiments,) ue des Arcis 8, 52, Rue de Paradis Poissoniere 40,

the de Barry S.

One, Hosters, (Bonnetiers,) Rue de la Vanneire 47.
Six, Hatters, (Phopelhers,) Rue Neuve des Petits
hamps 33. Boulevart St Denis 4. Rue Dauphine 11.
Lue St Honore 71. Rue des Guillemites 2. Pas-age
es Panoramas 61.

INESTAND-MARERS. (Fabricants d' Encriers.) ue Baujolais du Temple 12. One, Iaon Bedstead-Markes, (Fairicants de lits en r.) Rue Boufflers au Temple 5. Two, Jewellers, (Bijonters.) Rue St Denis 233, Rue

Amboise 5.

One, Last-makers, (Formiers.) Rue de Cadran 12.

One, Lastensmakers. (Laterniers.) Passage One, Locksmiths. (Mecaniciens Serrurriers.) Rue de

One, LACE-MAKERS, (Passamentiers,) Rue Neuve Chabrol 14.
Three, Lemonade Brewers, (Brasseurs-Limona-diers.) Qual de la Tournelle 65, Boulevart Beaumar-chais 97, Rue Beaubourg 20.
One, Lithographes, (Imprimeurs Lithographes.)

chais 97, Rue Beaubourg 20.
One, Lithiodraphers, (Imprimeurs Lithographes,)
Cour de Bleus, Rue St. Denis.
One, Manufacturers of Daguerreotype apparatus, (Faircants de appareits de Daguerreotype,) Rue
St. Denis 14.
One, Marsis (Macons.) Rue St. Victor 165.
Three, Marrier Cutters, (Marbriers.) Rue Fontaine St. Georges 16, Rue Boucherat 14, Rue Moreau
54.

One, Musical Instrument-Makers, (Fabricants d' natroments de Musique.) Rue Muller 19. One, Nail-Makers, (Cloutiers,) Rue Chateau Lan-One, Paviers, (Paveurs.) Rue de Strasbourg 15

PASTRY COOKS, (Palissiers.) Rue St. Denis ie Simon-le-Franc 10. POCKETBOOK-MAKERS, (Partfeuillistes.) Rue Lie-Compte 25.

One. Piano-makers, (Facteurs de Pianos,) Rue Saint Denis 163.
One, Plate Engraver, (Engraveurs sur Metux,)
Rue des Vieux Augustins 58.
Five, Printers, (Imprimeirs: Typographes,) Rue de
Seine St. Germain 5, Rue J. J. Rousseau 15, Rue Sar-

PUMP-MAKERS, (Mecaniciens en Pompes,) Rue Potters, (Potters de Terre.) Rue Copean 49. Saddless, (Argonniers.) Rue des Petits Ho-One, POTTERS, (Potters de 1 et l' One, Saddlers, (Asyonniers,) Rue des Petits Ho-tels 22. One, Spectacle-Makers, (Lanettiers,) Rue J. Rob-

One, Stove-Makers, (Poclices Fumistes,) Rue des Potters 3.

One. Sawyers, (Scients.) Rue de Montreuil 61.

One, Silk Dyers, (Teinturiers en Soie.) Rue de

Calendra 29.
One, Sculptors, (Sculpterrs,) Rue de Charonne 7.
Five, Suirt-Manger, (Chemisiers,) Rue de la Corderie St. Honore 7, Rue Montmartre 55, 57, Rue du Faubourg Montmartre 21, Rue du Faubourg St. Denis 23.

STEAM ENGINE-MAKERS, (Mecaniciens pour Machines a vopeer.) Boulevard de Strasbourg.
One. STINNERS. (Filtens.) Rue St. Ambrose S.
Four, Shoemakers. (Contomiers.) Rue St. Honore
22. Rue de la Reale 6, Place du Louvre 26, Rue St.

Duc, Tinners, (Ferblantiers.) Rue de Bondy 70. Two, Tanners, (Megissiers.) Rue St. Hippolite 15,

St. Marcel 15.

One, Tilers, (Constears.) Rue Montmartre 21.
Four, Tailors, (Taillears.) Rue Faubourg St. Denis
3. 33. Rue St. Honore, 34. Rue Cog-Heron.
One, Urnolsterens, (Topissiers.) Rue Charonne 7.
Five, Vistners, (Pabricans de Vim.) Rue Jean Roert S. Rue St. Victor S. Rue de Poitou 36, Rue de

Bondy 66.
One, Whip and Cane Makers, (Fubricants de Con-

tes et Fourts.) Rue St. Avoye 63.

Five. Washerwomen. (Blanchisseuses.) Rue de la roix 4. Rue des Arcis 5. Rue des Prouvaires 4. Rue Folie Mericourt 25. Avenue de Neutily 87.

One, Wood Engravers. (Graveurs sur Bois.) Rue

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

Two, Associative Groceries, Rue du Maure St.
Martin 3, Rue Pave St. Sauveur.

Two, Milk Associations, Rue des Ecrivains 4,
Rue Michel le-Compte 27.

Two, Bath Associations, Rue St. Honore 123,

Cour d'Aligre.
Seven. Medical Associations, Rue Constantine
34. Rue du Temple 55, Rue du Faubourg du Temple
33, Rue Foor St. Germain 37, Rue Zacharie 5, Rue
Vicille du Temple 3, Rue Lenour 4.

The above, I think, needs no comment. Let the

Co-operative Conference in Lancashire, Eng.

facts be pondered by these concerned.

A conference of delegates from cooperative societies, stores. workshops, &c., commenced its sittings on Friday. April 18, at the Commercial buildings, Bury. There were upwards of 80 dele

gates present from various parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, representing 44 stores ac tively in operation. After the credentials of the delil powerful. I would rather have a catalogue of egates had been delivered in and registered, the delegates proceeded to report the progress and present position of the stores. These reports were almost all similar in character; representing the societies generally in a prosperous condition.

Mr. Lloyd Jones stated that the Central Cooperative Store, London, differed from the ordinary stores in the extensive nature of its operations. They were at the present time possessed of capital to the amount of £8,000 or £9,000, which had been advanced by various gentlemen interested in the experiment, without security, and at the usual trading interest of 5 per cent. The number of members was 200, and a small dividend had been declared for the first quarter. In addition to the som proposed to be devoted to the establishment and promotion of working men's associations, there would be a reserved fund laid assac for educational purposes. The mercantile operations of the agency method, beside groceries and provisions, there would be a reserved fund laid assac for educational purposes. The mercantile operations of the agency method, beside groceries and provisions, but, thore, clothes, &c. Their aim was to make the store a depot, where the different associations could bring their manufactured articles for distribution. They had engaged with several stores to supply them with various articles, and one store at New-Swinton, established by the engineers on the North-Western Railway, was entirely supplied from the celtral store.

The delegate from the Heywood Cooperative Society reported its very prospectous combition. It was established 5th February, 1850, and now numbered from members, with a capital of 2700. They had store members, with a capital of 2700. They had the members, with a capital of 2700. They had the members, with a capital of 1861 in the granter providing the 7th Feb., 1811, the Serrety had received the som of 21,873, and expected 21,755, and a dividend of his 5d in the provide started that the store he represented, chanted in Jerseyst. Ancests, was the oldest in Mana hester. They commenced in an expital of teasibilities shares, eighty or innety in number; the starte were now worth double the original amount. The capital at present was £400, and they were double a desires of £120 weekly. They had borrowed, seen effect their commencement, about 250 on note of hand from the Secretary, for which they paid 5 per cent. Since Soptember of last year, however, it by had repuld about 230.

The delegate from the Roebdule Equitable Pioneers stated that the society h rious gentlemen interested in the experiment, with out security, and at the usual trading interest of 5

of 1844. The number of messphers was 700, they had a capital of £2,000, and were doing a business of £400 weekly. Their basis was £5 shares, is, entrance fee was paid, and 3d, per week till the share was paid up. One individual could not hold more than ten shares. They dealt in groceries, provisions and hats. Another delegate from Rochdale, representing the Cooperative Corn Mill, said they had a capital of £3 000, and numbered 250 members. They had been engaged for some weeks past in grinding flour for the various cooperative stores at Bacup, Rochdale, Padiham, &c.

Mr. Hull, from the Padiham Cooperative Store, said they had commenced in 1848 with a capital of £25, raised on shares of £5 each. They had now a capital of from £400 to £500, were doing a business of £80 weekly, had paid 5 per cent. on the shares, and when the last balance was struck, had reserved a fund of £130 for educational purposes, and aid in sickness or old age. Having succeeded so well in the distribution, they had determined to direct their efforts to the production of wealth, consequently had commenced building a shed 30 varids long and 17 vards wide, for spinning or wearing operations.—They were undecided which.

Mr. Thomas Lindsay, of the Working Tailors' Association, Manchester, stated that the society had commenced on 10s. shares. Deposits were paid on 144, but many persons paid no more than the first instalment. They had been at work nearly 15 months. During the first quarter the receipts for work done were £167 6s. 4d., subscriptions, £17 6s. 6d. expendi-

144. but many persons paid no more than the first installment. They had been at work nearly 15 months. During the first quarter the recents for work done were £167 6s. 4d. subscriptions, £17 6s. 6d. expenditure, wages, £94 16s. 6jd., and for materials, £83 14s. 114d. The total receipts up to the end of last year were: £337 14s. expenditure, wages, £270 5s. 16jd., materials, £235 9s. 9d., making a total expenditure of £326 15s. 7id., and leaving a small balance in hand. Mr. Waiter Cooper, Working Tailors Association, Castle-st., London, stated that the Association had commenced operations on a borrowed capital of £300 at 4 per cent. Nearly £100 had been repaid. Their number at starting was twelve, they had now twenty-seven. The average wages was £2s. per week. They had a good library and a reading room, the shop was well constructed, well ventilated and healthy, and their first quarter's profits were about £77, their second quarter's about £126, which was devoted in thirds to pay off borrowed capital, to division among the associates, and to the extension of the establishment. They had also a general reserve fund for educational purposes. No intoxicating drinks were allowed on the premises. They were only able to compete with the better shops. Competition with the slopseller was out of the question. Under the present laws he was placed under certain liabilities as manager of the Association so long as they retained any portion of borrowed capital, but he confidently expected that in another year the entire capital would be repaid, and he should be in a position to deliver over the legal documents into the hands of the associates.

At the conclusion of the reports, which lasted upward of six hours, the following resolution was moved, and caused considerable discussion, but was

At the conclusion of the reports, which tasted upward of six hours, the following resolution was
moved, and caused considerable discussion, but was
ultimately carried unanimously. "That it would be
advantageous and beneficial to the various cooperative Societies if there were an unity of action estailished for the purpose of mercantile transaction, and
therefore this Conference recommends the establishment of a central trading depot."

MEXICO.

A New Minister of Finance-His Scheme-Doings of Congress—The American Indemnity
—News from Sonora—The Gold-Hunter's Passengers-Destructive Fire, &c.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MEXICO, Saturday, May 3. MESSRS. EDITORS :-- We have at length a Minister of Finance. Sr. Urquidi, after several day's reflection, declined the appointment, upon which Sr. Aguirre took charge again, ad interim. At last on the 29th ult., Sr. Yanez, the Minister for Foreign Affairs was duly appointed. Sr. Monas-

acts in the meantime in the Foreign Department. Sr. Yanez has now presented his plan for creating a revenue. This plan has completely disgusted the Menitor, the strong advocate for the present administration, and it declares him whol-

terio, the first Clerk in the latter Department,

y incapable for the office. Yesterday (2d inst) he submitted his several initiatives to the Chamber of Deputies. He asks the power to arrange the public offices, to suppress those that may be unnecessary, and to remove employees; power to make arrangements with the holders of permissions for the introduction of raw cotton, and to impose a contribution on the manufactures of the country; power to open ports for the coasting trade, and to impose a duty of two per cent, on the same for the expenses of the administration; authority in connection with the Board of Public Debt to close the ports they may think proper to close; power to impose contributions in the Federal District nd Territories , also, to establish a uniform rate f consumption duty throughout the whole Reublic; authority to assess taxes on the States public; authority to assess taxes on the states to an amount sufficient to supply the deficiency there may be to carry into effect the law regu-lating the public debt; and while this tax is be-ing collected the creditors shall receive bonds bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum. In fine, the power to use the \$1,250,000 which

In fine, the power to use the \$1,250,000 which now by law belongs to the creditors.

The progress of the bill before Congress for the establishing 8 per cent for consumption duty has been delayed for the want of a Minister of Finance. It is probable this bill will soon pass. The principal points have already been argued upon by both Houses. It imposes a consumption duty of 8 per cent on all Foreign effects introduced into the interior. One half of this is to be allowed the States, the other is for the Government. These duties are to be collected in the ment. These duties are to be collected in the States into which the effects may be sent.

The bill empowering the Government to sup-press the public offices, and to discharge em-ployees has been for the present withdrawn by

the respective committee.

Senors Lombardo and Heici, old employees of the Government, have been deprived of their employs in the Department of Finance.

A few days ago the Government was required to produce in the Senate the contract made between Senior Payno and Mr. J. D. Marks for the

payment of the American indemnity through the agency of the latter. This was compiled with and the reading of it was called for, but it was stated the matter was strictly secret. Therefore, the same was read in secret session. This affair has made some noise here, and the contract has been disapproved of by this press generally. The course taken by the United States respect ing the payment of this money is considered

uite correct.

quite correct.

Nothing more has been done respecting the loan of \$5,250,000, but it is said the church was applied to but refused to lend.

No further action has been had by the Chamber of Deputies on the Tehnantepec Treaty.

A considerable fuss is raised about the Commandant-General of Sonora's pursuing into the limits of the State of Chihuahua a party of Indians who had invaded the former State, yet were at

peace with the latter.

Ocampo, the person I stated had been driven off from Gnaymos, was afterwards appointed Collector of the Custom-house at the port of Al-tata, (in Linolou) but he was not permitted by the inhabitants to take charge of the same.

It appears by the papers that the commission of Charge des Affaires of Mexico at London is to

be sent out in the English packet (which leaves on the 16th) to Sr. Payno.

on the 10th) to Sr. Payno.

Some days after the order was given by the General Government that no more emigrants should go to Telmantepec till the fate of the treaty should be definitely known, about thirty poor fellows from California (intending to cross the Isshmus) were lambed at Vestoso, on the Pacific and in the vicinity of Telmantepec. The State of Gaxaca became alarmed at this, and a force of 150 armed Mexicans were sent to reinforce that point. It was reported here a tew days ago that a fight had taken place between the parties, but it is not believed. the parties, but it is not believed.

In four months, viz: from 1st January to 1st

Apr.l. 4.964 persons were arrested and conducted to the City prison. There now remain in prison—Men, 636; Women, 225. Total, 862.

I regret to state that the large and extensive Cotton manufactory known as the Molino nuevo. belonging to Archibald Hope and Biestigui, has been completely destroyed by fire. This occur red on the afternoon or evening of the 26th ult. Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at Nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. Mr. Hoje will leave for England in the next packet, in order to make such arrange-nants as may be necessary for the erection of another one. No establishment of this kind in this country is ever insured.

SHOCKING DEATH .- Mr. Lemuel Woodward, of Plainfield, was killed on Sunday last while ward, of Francisco.

in the field salting his cuttle, by being dreadfully gored by a young heifer. Mr. Woodward was 74 years old, and a man of great wealth. It is said his estate is worth near a half a million of dollars. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—In New-Durham, N. H., a few days since, Wm. H. Whitten was killed and two other men were badly injured by a prema-ture explosion while engaged in blasting rocks. HAVANA.

The Soldiery-Markets-Shipping, &c. Correspondendence of The Tribun HAVANA, Thursday, May 22.

Mezers. Greeley & McElroth My last advice of the Markets was made full to the sailing hour of the Georgia, via New-Orleans, and if any change has occurred since it will be noticed this evening, before the departure of

Gen. Persifor F. Smith called on the Captain-General, being introduced by the U.S. Commercial Agent, Mr. Owens, and was well received. He left in the steamer Georgia for New-Orleans, where I presume he will receive a cordial welcome. Handsome presents, in money, have been made by private contribution and sent from Spain to the parents and nearest relatives of those soldiers who fell a year since in the defense of Cardenas.

The remains of those who perished in that action

The remains of those who perished in that action are to be brought to the Cabanas fortification, and deposited in the base of a suitable marble monument at the foot of the staff where waves the flag of their nation. The steamer Isabel on the 18th brought but 19 passengers out, and freight of rice. She will return to-day with a full load. The troops that have been selected with particular reference to the invasion have been provided with very comfortable field-uniforms—brown drill aunting frocks and blue pantaloons, with the usual appointments in other respects, and in their new costume were reviewed and inspected by General Concha last Sunday. The sloop of war Decatur left for a cruize in the Gulf on the 26th inst., officers and men all well. The port of Havana was never more healthy—our hospitals are unoccupied, and doctors are a drug.

The steamer Monmouth arrived on the 26th inst., in five days from New-Orleans, with seven passengers. She is a small affair, and will not be likely to pay in the trade, but she is well calculated for business.

the stoop Albany and steamer Saranac. They did
not communicate with the port.

Yesterday the brig Lima, Higgins, was chartered
for Boston by the principal broker of Havana. Charles
Tyng, at \$2 a box for Sugars, which emphatically
tells the story of our wants, in the freight list.

But one vessel in port not occupied, bark Frank
Johnson, Brown, who is holding up for a European
freight, at higher rates. One hundred and seventeen
vessels of all nations, of which thirty-five American.
No other changes to note from last report, and no
more news that will pay. As ever. Q. U. O.

BALTIMORE.

The New Constitution-Episcopal Convention-Your Correspondent-Ecclesiastical Call-Arrest of Burglars.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 29-P.M. The new Constitution occupies the attention of the press and the public, to the almost total exclusion of every other subject. The opponents of the Constitution are growing desperate in their en-deavors to defeat it, and every means, fair and foul. is being used for that end. It is really mortifying to read some of the articles put forth against it, abounding as they do in a total perversion of facts and shameful disregard of truth and justice. The Old Hunkers of party see their certain expulsion from the Hunkers of party see their certain expulsion from the sinecures they have held and huckstered out, if it be adopted, hence their efforts to secure its rejection. Its provisions, as I have stated before, are progressive and Republican in character, calculated to benefit the masses, and every well wisher of his neighbor should support it. The Banks and office-holders, with their friends of all parties, are spending their money like water to defeat it, but it is believed they will be upsuccessful. There will be a day of reckning with those Whigs, as well as Locos, who are opposing it so ruthlessly, for no reformer can ever cast a vote in their favor for any place of honor or profit.

casta vote in their favor for any place of honor or profit.

The sixty-third annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, is now in session here, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitingham, presiding. Frem the annual address I learn that the whole number of Clergy in the Diocese is 120, 84 of whom are rectors of Churches; 77 parishes and 34 congregations. During the past year, the Bishop has administered the Holy Communion 37 times, baptized 5 persons, confirmed 269 persons, consecrated 3 churches, laid two corner stones; ordained one deacon and four priests. The Church in the State is in a highly prosperous condition, and the greatest harmony prevails in the Convention.

I notice that one of the papers here contains a communication, urging the people to vote against the new Constitution, because the correspondent of The Tribane speaks favorably of it; and bids them to bewere of Free Soit influence. So far as the latter caution is concerned I consider it allogether gratuitous, for the slaveholders could not desire more than it graits them in protecting their property. No man of unprejudiced mind—be he Whig or "what not"—will fail to see many salutary reforms in it, and it therefore give it my hearty support. I was not previously aware that my opinion was considered of so much importance and influence.

The Rev. Sanuel Washburn, of New-York, has accepted the call to the associate pastorship of the Fifth Pre-byterian Church of this City.

\$25,000 in shares of \$50 each, to procure a lot and improvements for their Annual Pairs and Show.

Hugh Fergusson, Ruhard Donnycliff, and George Craig were arrested this afternoon on a charge of burglariously stealing about \$1,100 worth of jewelry rom two stores up-town, on Tuesday night

MOBILE.

Politics and other Matters. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Monne, Thursday, May 22, 1851. The Union Convention have nominated

C. C. Langdon, Esq., editor of the Advertiser, and Mayor of this city, and a Whig, for Representative to Congress from this district. The friends of Hon. John Bragg, now Judge of the Circuit Court of this John Bragg, now Judge of the Circuit Court of this State, a Democrat of the Old School, a States Rightsman, but not a Secessionist, have piaced him before the public for the same office. The Southern Rightsparty will hardly dure to come into the field to show their strength with two such antagonists, the fact is, the elections in this State must turn on old party questions, there are hardly Dissinconists enough here to get up the appearance of a fight.

It is excessively warm here, business is dull, and people are leaving for the North and the various excellent watering-places, in the interior and on the tays and gulf. Bladon Springs, Hollywood House, Point-Clear, and Pass agoula, are respectively receiving their share of public patronage.

We have a delightful South wind from about ten in the morning till midnight, very cool and re-freshing, without which the he at would be intolerable; the North winds on the contrary are very close, dry and oppressive, and more disagreeable than no breeze tall.

The iron for the first thirty-three miles of the Mo-The iron for the first thirty-lines miles of the Mo-bile and Ohio Railroad has just arrived from England, and the road is ready to feceive it. We shall soon hear the snorting of the iron-horse in Mobile, which we hope will wake us up to increased activity, and im-part to us new life, and zeal and hope in that great and important enterprise

Cotton is dull, and varying in price from 8 to 8 ic. for middling. The stock is generally exhausted, and trade closed by this time. This year, however, over one hundred thousand bales remain unsold, and it is still coming in . there is no hope of getting through till August. Respectfully, E. C. J. Connecticut .-- The bill providing for the

election of Representatives, on the first trial, by a pluarity vote, was passed both Houses. So the durality principle will now prevail in the election of Representatives, as well as Senator, Members of Congress, Sheriffs, &c. The principle was adopted under the old law, but a majority was required on the first day, which subjected many towns to much trouble THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY-GIRARDIN AND

Cavarenae - Thursday we expressed our utter incredulity in the statement of the English journals that Girardin, the editor of the Paris Presse, had determined to support Cavaignac for the Presidency of France. Since our paragraph was written we have received the Presse of the 15th inst., in which he pronounces the assertion an absurdity. He says:

"I have stated that the 'great parts of order' had its candidate for the Presidency, and that this candidate was M. Eugene Cavaignae. But do I belong on the side of this 'great parts of order' which is leading as straight to disorder! Am I one of these men whom fear alinds so that they fling themselves into the water to escape getting wet." Is there anything in common between the Resetion that I combat under all its masks, and Liberty that I defend under all these succeeding Governments!

these acceeding Governments!

"I bave stated what is true, what I learn from all my correspondents and all sources of information, from what I see and hear every day. I have stated that the nonanation of General Cavaignaciwas making rapid progress, and was no longer resisted in the marrow circles of which I spoke. Is this true, yes or no! Why deny it! Does demail prevent the existence of the true!

But if I have stated that M. Eugene Cavaigna-

ically. Who opened the route in which M. Bona-parte is dragging us! M. Cavaignac. And there-fore, were I to live a hundred years, I would never pardon him his inexensable conduct during a month, fore, were 110 five a number years, I would never pardon him his inexequisable conduct during a month, from May 22 to June 22, 1848, the state of siege with-out necessity, the transportation of 11,000 French-men without trial, the suppression of the Gazette de France and of the Representant du Peuple on August 20, two months after the 24th of June, and when a hundred thousand soldiers were encamped at Paris

in all the public squares.
"I admit that Gen. Cavaignac descended very honorably from power, whither he had mounted very dishonorably; I add that since December 20, 1848, his conduct has not ceased to be both very firm and very moderate; but in my eyes this is not enough to oblit-

moderate, but in my eyes this is not chough to obin-erate the inexorable wrongs of the past and give certain pledges for the future.

"Accordingly for some months past my mind has, in respect of the Presidency, been fixed on a nomina-tion other than that of any known politician, which, in consequence, will not involve the victory or the defeat of any party, but would be the triumph of the grandest idea and the justest cause."

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. The Connecticut Senator-No Election.

HARTFORD, Ct., Friday, May 30. The election of Senator has been postponed. No ballotings have been had to-day.

Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30. MASHISOTOS, Friday, May 30.

M. De Sartiges, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation and other members of the French Mission, was presented yesterday to the President by the Acting Secretary of State as the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. Complimentary addresses were exchanged by the President and the Minister.

id the Minister. General Wool arrived here yesterday. The Reoublic, in a complimentary notice, recommends him of the Democracy as a candidate for the Presidency, ubject to the decision of the future Baltimore Con-

vention.

The Rev Clement M. Butler, Rector of Trinity Church, declines a call from the Church in Chacinnati, with an increase of salary.

The packet Senator, of New-York, arrived at Georgetewn last evening.

The Abolitionists in Boston and the Colonization Society.

Bosrox, Friday, May 30 Beston, Friday, May 39
George Thompson, the English Abolitionist, made a speech to the Anti-Slavery Convention yesterday afternoon, in Boylston Hall, which was densely crowded. The subject was, the American Colonization Society, which Mr. T. denounced as the spawn of two abominations, the Pro-Slavery Church and the Devil. Mr. Garrison and the Rev. Mr. May also denounced the Colonization movement. The meetings of the Abolitionists have been constantly crowded, the attendance from the country being large.

From Boston-\$500 Reward for a Murderer-The Rescue Case-George Thompson, Boston, Friday, May 30. A reward of \$500 has been offered for A reward of Souto has over oldered for the arrest of James McNally, who stabbed Mr. Chas, S. Smith of this city on the 16th inst., causing his death on Monday last. McNally is an Irishman, about 45 years old, and is supposed to have field to New York.

about 45 years oid, and is supposed to nave field to New-York.

The trial of Scott for aiding in the arrest of Shadrach was resumed this forenoon. Richard II. Dana, Jr., Esq., opening for the defense.

A handball was posted about the streets last night denouncing Thompson, the English Abolitionist, and calling upon the people to drive him from the city. No notice is taken of it.

Lumber from Canada. ALBANY, Friday, May 30.

On Wednesday six barges, laden with humber, were dispatched from Montreal for the United States, two of which proceeded direct to New-York without reshipment. This is believed to be the first attempt made for a direct communication with New-York. Lake Superior Operations.

The Lake Superior Journal has the following items SHIPMENTS OF COPPER.—The propeller Manhattan arrived from Copperdom on the 14th inst., having something over 70 tuns of copper from the North American Mine, and 41 tuns from the North-West, in

American Mine, and it thus from the North-Yess, in masses and barrels.

The propeller Napoleon brought down on her first trip about 30 tuns, and on her second trip about 45 tuns in barrels and masses from the Cliff Mine.—There is a large amount of copper at Eagle River of the Boston and Pittsburgh Companies yet to come down.

ing lands, and of proving up leases and preemption CHANGES IN MINING COMPANIES.—The Douglass

Changes is Mission Companies.—The Douglass Haughton Company, formerly owned at Detroit and Cleveland, has passed into the hands of Philadel-phians. Mr. C. C. Douglass, for a long time the able and persevering Agent of the mine, is now in town, on his way to Detroit, having given up his agency of or of the Eagle Harbor Mining Comnine square miles of mineral and including within their limits the Harbor, have been purchased by a terbury, Conn., and the same com-

who have creeted the copper smelt

on that no part of the United long to n of a States flored a States ferred for advantages to the laboring populi on the de Lake Superior region. The soil of large portions of the country is equal to any in the Western States, and yields large cross of the best potatoes, turnips, hay, oats, &c. The district about the Ontonagon river, especially, consists of excellent farming lands, and the copper mines to the proportions of the copper mines. trict about the Outomagon river, especifiely, consists of excellent farming lands, and the copper mines now in prosperous operation in the same vicinity, insure a home market for large quantities of agricultural products. We know of no section we can so heartily recommend to the attention of farmers as this. Potatoes which can be raised for 15 to 20 cents a bushel, bring in the Fall 62; to 75c., and other crops at similar proportionate advances, while the demand continues so much greater than the supply that large quantities of roots and grains, such as are raised about the mines, are still transported from Detroit, a distance of 760 miles.

All kinds of labor are in great demand, and at prices far above what is paid below, in consequence of want of men. None go to the upper country but they easily find employment, and good, sober men secure permanent work at such wages as they have never received in the older settled portions of the States. To all industrious men, seeking employment, we recommend the mining region of Lake Superior. Here, if so disposed, their wages may be invested in lands, the increase in value of which will cause their profits rapadly to accumulate.

Court of Common Pleas Friday, May 30 Before Judges Ingraham and Woosleaff.

Lucy Henry agt. Peter Henry.-Judgent granting decree of divorce, plaintiff to

nation of the child, affirmed.

Robt. Blair agt. Wm. Adams and Robt.

slams.—Order affirmed as to Wm. A., and reversed to Robert A., without costs to either party.

Anselm B. Hance et al. agt. Peter Cavwith Spence agt. W. & R. Adams.

Wm. McLeilan, appeller, agt. Robert willy appeller, appeller, appeller, with costs.
Merris Leo Welfe, respondent, 22t. Natural Costs.

m Meyer, appellant —Judgment affirmes Emery agt. Lockwood.—Same. Cornell agt. Bassett .- Same.

Rust agt. Lenergan--Same. Peck agt. Marshall---Same. Clem agt. Ketellas---Judgment reduced

Perley agt. McNiece---Judgment affirmed

Keegan agt. Coey---Judgment reversed, Hay agt. Price ... Same. Speekles agt. Sax --- Papers imperfect, as they are also in Van Cleave agt. Ryerson.

NAVAL .- U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, Commander Long, left Gibraltar on the evening of the 5th May for Cadiz and Tangier-would return to Gibraltar on the Mis, and proceed up the Mediterra-

The U. S. sleep-of-war Germantown, commander Knight, arrived at Madeira on the 24 May from New-York.

The U.S. ship Jamestown, Capt. Downing, was ex-sected to sail from Norfolk on Tuesday for the Coast of Brazil, viz Maderra. Lieut Charles F. McIntodi ars been ordered to the Jamestown, in place of Lieut. Atbott, who is relieved on account of ill health.

has been ordered to the Jamestown, in place of Lieut. At bott, who is relieved on account of ill health.

The U.S. steamer Vixen, Lieut. Commanling Wm.
Smith, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 24th inst., bound to Havane. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Commanding, Wm. Smith, Acting Master, Wm. D. Austen. Passed Midshipmen, J. H. P. DeKraft, R. D. Minor, Chas. Gray: Assistant Survey, Jacob Dongan, Mushipmen, Chis. L. Haralica, 1st Assistant Engineer, J. P. Whippir; 2d do. de., Carmen Newell; 2d do. do., Samuel H. Houston, 2d do., do., T. H. C. Stump; Captain's Clerk, J. J. O Dell. was gaining all that M. Leons Napoleon was losing, it was not done to support the former, on the con-trary it was to combat him exercitically, not energet-